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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1870. NO. 16.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

The Army Quietly Closing in Around Paris.

ANOTHER BODY OF PRUSSIANS CROSS THE RHINE.

A Corps of 100,000 Forming at Toul.

They Are Designed to Operate Against Lyons.

The Prussian Siege Trains to Arrive in a Few Days.

French Elections Ordered for the 16th.

Count D'Eu will Offer His Services to the French Republic.

SUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM METZ.

The Garrison Suffering for Want of Salt,

General Burnside Confers With Jules Favre.

The Vote on the Italian Plebiscite.

Wurtemberg to be Added to South Germany.

THIERS DINES WITH THE CZAR.

THE POPE TO GO TO MALTA.

Neither Territory Nor Fortress to be Ceded to Germany.

French Frigates Stop English Merchantmen in the Channel.

Prussia's Final Remonstrance to England.

Bismarck and Napoleon Conferring About the Favre Negotiations.

The Emperor Counsels Moderation from Germany, Concessions from France.

King William Prefers Alliance to War with France.

ENGLAND.

Does it Mean War?

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 3.—It is stated that the Prussian Government has addressed its final remonstrance to England on the subject of her refusal to prohibit the exportation of arms for the supply of France.

The Election of the 16th.

LONDON, October 3.—A correspondent telegraphs as follows: The proclamation of the Provisional Government ordering the municipal elections to take place on the 16th of October gives great satisfaction here, and promises to give a new direction to the apparently hopeless course of affairs, and will thus have the effect of depriving Bismarck of the pretext that there is no Government to treat with capable of giving guarantees.

The reports of the pillaging of houses in Paris by the canaille spoken of in 94, but do not seem to be based upon any other foundation than the nomination by Trochu of Military Courts to try such offenses—a necessary precaution.

The Prussians are anxious to create the impression that there is famine in the Capital.

The balloon post from Paris promises to be a complete success, and we hope to receive, in this manner, regular correspondence from that city.

The Postoffice Administration of Paris publishes regulations for sending letters through it.

Couriers of various Legations are subjected to a strict search by the Prussians while passing through their lines.

I heard yesterday from Orleanist sources that the Comte D'Eu is either coming or is to come to Europe, to offer his services to the Republic. He is a competent military leader—what is most wanted just now for France.

A Successful Sortie from Metz.

Another sortie has been made from Metz by a detachment of Bazaine's army in search of provisions, and the raid proved entirely successful. The garrison suffers principally for want of salt.

A Messenger from Engenie

Had a long conference with Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe yesterday. The messenger left for London again in the evening.

The fences between the fortification of Paris will require considerable time.

The Queen's Messenger Leaves Paris.

Captain Johnston, Queen's messenger, has at last been permitted to depart from Paris with dispatches to the English Government. He left Paris on September 25th, but was stopped by the Prussians. After a long detention the Prussian commander suffered him to proceed, with a warning, however, that no more will be allowed to pass through the lines.

Movements of the Germans.

Later advices from the Prussian headquarters around Paris show that the army is quietly closing in around the city. They have made no effort thus far to bombard.

Gen. Vonfrasten has been appointed Governor of Strasburg. The garrison consists of ten thousand men.

Arrangements are making for Prussian batteries at Villejuef, Gennevilliers and St. Cloud to bombard the city.

Gen. Werder, who commanded the besiegers at Strasburg, has divided his army; part goes to Lyons and part to Paris.

The canal De Louriquf has been drained by the Prussians in order to deprive the Parisians of water.

Prisoners Taken by the Prussians on Saturday—General Burnside in Conference with Jules Favre.

LONDON, October 3.—The Prussians took five hundred prisoners in front of Paris in the action on Saturday.

General Burnside is in conference with Jules Favre and Minister Washburne.

Later reports from Paris announce that the city is orderly.

Strasburg has been required to quarter 8,000 troops, but is released from the requisition for money.

Indemnity Demanded by the Prussians.

LONDON, October 3.—The Prussians have resolved to demand 100,000 francs indemnity in each of the Departments they now occupy, from which the Germans were expelled by the French.

Invested With Plenary Powers.

La Cour, Prefect of Lyons, has been invested with plenary powers to preserve order, and the popular support extended him is enthusiastic.

Crossed the Rhine.

A dispatch from Colmar, Sunday, says: Another body of Germans have crossed the Rhine and are moving on Mulhouse; another body is near Landestadt and Neuf-Brisach.

Troops to Operate Against Lyons.

A corps of 100,000 Germans is now forming at Toul; this force is designed to operate against Lyons.

Feeling Paris.

LONDON, October 3.—The Prussians assert that the fire from the forts around Paris is quite vigorous at times, but entirely harmless. The supposition is that this is done to delude the Parisians into the belief that an effective defense is being made.

French Losses on Friday.

LONDON, October 3.—Another account from Paris says that the French lost in the engagement of September 30th one thousand two hundred in killed and wounded. Among the wounded was General Guilhaum. Three hundred prisoners were also taken. The French forts were almost silent on Saturday and Sunday.

In Self-Defense.

LONDON, October 3.—M. Devinne, the former President of the Court of Sessions, has letter from Brussels, denies the truth of the charges made against him, and promises a full refutation.

Bothering Englishmen.

The French frigates stop English merchantmen in the Channel, and compel the examination of their papers.

Pope Pius Going to Malta.

It is reported that in consequence of the vote of the Romans having been cast unanimously for the rulership of Victor Emanuel, that the Pope will take up his residence in the Island of Malta.

A Pare Comparison.

Archbishop Manning, in a sermon at Westminister, has likened Victor Emanuel to Pontius Pilate.

Silent Newspapers.

LONDON, October 3.—The French papers have resolved to say nothing about the Prussian movement on Orleans, hence the movements of the enemy in that direction are unknown.

A Weekly Courier from Paris.

Jules Favre having asked Count Bismarck in the name of the diplomatic body, for permission to send a weekly courier from Paris and to have notice when the bombardment will commence, received an answer refusing the latter request, on the ground that it was an unmilitary proceeding, but conceding the former.

Discredited.

LONDON, October 3.—The reports of the Russian armament are discredited at Vienna.

Gets Dinner.

Thiers dined with the Czar on Sunday and leaves for Vienna on Tuesday.

Napoleon to Bismarck Upon the Peace Negotiations.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, October 3.—*La Situation*, the Imperialist London organ, will publish the following to-morrow, headed—"The Ideas of the Emperor." Immediately after the failure of the negotiations with Favre, Bismarck sent to Wilhelmshohe an extract of a report of the interview. The Emperor then shut himself up in his Cabinet. On the same evening Castlemar set out for the Prussian headquarters, with the following note wholly in the Emperor's handwriting: "In sending me news every day of the events which have happened since the hour when Providence compelled me to surrender my sword, the King has but to ask an opinion of the prisoner on the trials which the Prussian armies impose on France, in what he believes to be the interest of Germany. The Count's communication confirms me in the opinion that the time is indeed come for me to respond to this in two-fold, by the expression of my thoughts, the reserve to which I have adhered since Sedan, was due to my resolution to leave the Empress in full liberty to act in accordance with the purposes of the country. In approaching the Count as they did, in a way the result of which was easy to foresee, they misrepresented the real character of the war, thinking to be rid of the responsibility. The Count appears to be unaware that the armistice they refused was necessary to the reconstruction of the regular government, and he is astonished that the one of the powers legally existing should have given its opinion upon what he considers a proof of the King's moderation. No one could blame a Frenchman for having taken an imprudent step by refusing to accept proposals offered in accordance with our glorious past. A duel like that which is being fought between France and Germany can be brought to an end by the complete ruin of the one or the other, or by a close and loyal reconciliation. First of all then, the Count ought to have asked himself whether Germany had a greater interest in the ruin of France than in an alliance with it. If the former, the German does not believe France able to find safety in her despair, even though Europe should remain an indifferent spectator of an invasion that has no fixed limit. My interview with the King authorizes me to think that he much prefers an alliance with France to her ruin; that he is not free from anxiety as to the result of the struggle, and that he estimates at their true worth the rights which a perfect acquaintance with the sentiments manifested during the war by the different nations of Europe would give to the two countries once so closely united. If such were the King's opinion, it would remain to point out the means of giving it effect, but does it belong to the conquered to define the obligations of conqueror, that his generosity may not seem more burdensome than his deeds. I have already read the Count that a magnanimous policy never appeals in vain to the hearts of the French, while nothing is ever obtained by an effort to touch the cords of egotism of fear, which will remain unknown to that nation, whatever reverses Providence may inflict upon them. France, if a generous line of conduct should incline her toward a close and loyal alliance with Germany, would be the first to agree that there was no longer a reason for the existence of a line of defense commanded by fortresses between two empires. As for the sacrifices which it leaves to be made, I cannot believe she could but agree to make them, permitted to understand the immense advantages, which would accrue to the two nations from a peace, of which their own will would be the sole arbiter. The frank and direct expression of the truth, I always made, established between France and myself a current of sympathy, which nothing will ever destroy. Were I to affirm that our honor has to stain to forget from a reconciliation based on the disarmament of the fortress, then become useless, and on the principle of a war inexorably, to be settled by experts, I believe peace would be impossible. Political questions may prevent France from having recourse to the extremities, which a caprice or chance might render fatal to the social order of Europe. Tonight by experience, a sound appreciation of the divisions by which she is torn and delivered from the scourge of war, France would be swift to see and admit that her misfortunes are due to her want of political unity, and that she must henceforth seek her prosperity in a strict regard to the inviolability of her institutions; the terrible shock which Providence has permitted between Germany and France may back at first with a spark of progress will find useful to the moral and material safety of Europe.

FRANCE.

Beauregard.

MARSEILLES, October 3.—The report is again revived that General Beauregard has been authorized by the National Committee of Defense to form an army in the south of France.

Military Operations.

TOURS, October 3.—Official reports from Paris through various channels report that the Prussians are completing, with all possible expedition, their line of circumvallation around Paris. They have thrown up redoubts at Gennevilliers, in the arc of the Seine, at the southwest, and the redoubt at the town of Villejeuf at the south, threatening Forts Bicetre and Ivry, against which latter work it is presumed they will make their main attacks.

The Siege Trains

Of the Prussian army are expected to arrive at the headquarters of King William, at Ferrieres, within a few days. It is also anticipated that the King's headquarters will be advanced further before the end of the week, and that immediately following this event active operations against Paris will be commenced.

Excellent Condition of Bazaine's Army.

TOURS, October 3.—News from Metz again confirms the reports of the excellent condition of Bazaine's army.

French Account of the Battle South of Paris.

The Prefect of Nord telegraphs to the Government here the following French account of the recent battle on the South of Paris. His dispatch is dated Lille, October 2: I have a dispatch from Paris, received by carrier pigeon, and dated September 28th, giving the following details: "Our troops to-day operated on the offensive and a reconnaissance in force was made. We occupied successively, Moville and Hoy, and advanced to Thesis and Choisy Le Roi. All those positions were occupied by the Prussians, who were entrenched and protected by cannon. After a short engagement in which artillery and muskets were used, our troops retired in good order to the protection of the guns of forts Bicetre and Ivry. The Mobiles behaved well. Our loss was considerable, as were also those of the enemy." This dispatch was signed by Gen. Trochu.

Will Yield Nothing.

TOURS, October 3.—The assertion of Creuzieux in his address to General Ulrich, that the Government has decided that neither a territory nor a fortress should be ceded to Germany, is favorably commented on.

Prussians Advancing.

CHATEAU DRUN, October 2, via TOURS, October 3.—The Prussians have arrived near Pathay in the Department of Loiret. They have also approached Epernan in is strong force, but retreated before the Mobiles. The latter have been reinforced, as they expect the Prussians will return in force.

Bearer Making a Requisition for the Wheat and Flour in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 2, via TOURS, Oct. 3.—The official journal contains a decree for the suppression of drinking saloons, except when they are confined exclusively to municipal authorities. A decree has also been issued making a requisition for all the wheat and flour in Paris. This, however, is not designed to collect private property, as full payment of pensions has been assured in Paris as well as in the departments.

French on the Rhone.

TOURS, October 3.—The French forces on the left bank of the Rhone are well disciplined and effective.

Prussians Marching on Schlestadt.

NEUCHATEL, October 2, via TOURS, October 3.—The Germans, to the number of 4,000, crossed the Rhine, near Muhausen, is marching on Schlestadt and will occupy the entrance to the valley of the St. Martin mines.

Shortage of Soldiers.

TOURS, October 3.—An official decree is issued for enforcing discipline and order. The most vigorous measures have been taken with that view. Courts martial will replace councils of war during the war. The prospect of obtaining from new alterations in the sentences of the courts martial. Article six punishes with death desertion, murder, spying, thieving, pillaging with or without arms, refusal to obey a superior, nonsense to or assault on superior, provocation to mutiny or want of drill-cipline, loss of arms, with the purpose of avoiding combat, destruction of munitions with the same purpose. During a fight any commissioned officer is authorized to shoot soldiers acting cowardly or not assuming the places to which they are ordered, or endeavoring to create a panic.

Decisive Measures.

The Prefects and Mayors have been ordered to proceed to the mobilization and to report progress as often as every three days, under penalty of revocation for non-compliance. These decisive measures meet the hearty approval of the whole population.

Paris Items—Petroleum Fire—Disgraced Soldiers.

PARIS, September 27, *via* LONDON, October 3.—The following is official: "The Barricade Commission has been completed by the addition of M. Albert, formerly a member of the Provisional Government. The Commission contains nine engineers. The Parisians are calm and pursue their usual occupations, but their weapons are always near at hand, ready for service at the first tap of the drum. Some petroleum, which has been provided for the defense of the city, suddenly burst into flames to-day, causing an extreme excitement. The fire, however, was extinguished. The soldiers charge I with cowardice in the recent engagement had been disgraced and otherwise punished.

Good Advice.

A dispatch from the Empress to the Emperor, forwarded after the first two battles has been discovered and published. She says: "My Pierre's dispatch is received, and calm. "Have you considered the consequences of a return to Paris, under the blow of two reverses? I decline the responsibility of advising you. If you have not decided, would it not be best to have it stated to the country thus: 'The Emperor returns to Paris to reorganize the second army, provisionally entrusting the command in chief of the army of the Rhine to Bazaine.'"

PRUSSIA.

Returning Thanks for the Victory.

CARLSRUHE, October 3.—The religious services at Strasburg yesterday were devoted to returning thanks for the victory which had occupied the city. The army which was assembled at Saint Maure and Strasburg was organized into an immense congregation and earnestly exhorted by their chaplains, both Catholic and Protestant. The whole army joined in offering thanks for their victory, the Protestant regiments on one side and the Catholics on the other. At the Protestant service the clergy prayed for General Werder of the loyal devotion of an immense majority of the Strasburg people to Germany, and their intense desire to be once more within the protection of the Fatherland. The services attracted thousands of Strasburgers and many from this city.

Sources of Anti-Prussian Feeling.

BERLIN, October 3.—The *North German Gazette* denounces the priests as the sources of anti-Prussian feeling in the South German States, and the instigators of revolt, murder and hostile alliances.

Sickness Ingreasing.

FRANKFORT, October 2.—Sickness is increasing to the extent that large numbers of invalid soldiers are constantly directed to the East.

Bismarck Declares that the Terms of Peace are Moderate.

BERLIN, October 3.—Bismarck has issued a circular to the Prussian Resident Ministers abroad. He insists that the conditions of the proposed armistice were moderate. The French, he says, declined them, together with the offered opportunity of free elections to the Constituent Assembly in the departments held by the Prussians, which the latter, he believes, would have favored.

Wurtemburg Joining Prussia.

A pacific movement has been commenced at Cronstadt, in favor of the adhesion of Wurtemburg to North Germany.

ITALY

The Roman Plebiscite.

ROME, October 3.—The plebiscitum of the Roman inhabitants was successfully accomplished yesterday. The reports which had been extensively circulated that the voting had been postponed until Sunday next, were undoubtedly designed to keep many from attending the polls, but they utterly failed in their object, as a prompt denial was given to them by the authorities to the effect that the voting would not be blockaded the vicinity of the voting places, discussing the question upon which they were to decide, and manifesting their opinions by loud cheers for Victor Emanuel and the close of Italian unity. The voting was conducted in an orderly manner, the result being nearly unanimous in favor of union with Italy under the kingdom of Victor Emanuel and his successors.

Rome Is Free.

ROME, October 3.—The voting yesterday was orderly throughout the day until the polls closed at six o'clock. The result, as was generally expected, was nearly unanimous in favor of Italian unity. So far as the returns have received, show that about 47,000 votes were cast throughout the Patrimony, only sixty-six of which were for the Pope. The result is heralded every where with enthusiasm.

Complimentary to the Correspondent.

FERRIERES, October 3.—Count Bismarck has made public the following statement: "The report recently published in the London *Times*, and since extensively published, is founded throughout on mere invention.

The Vote for Italian Unity.

ROME, October 3.—Later returns show over 50,000 votes cast in favor of Italian unity, and less than 50 against it. Several monks and priests voted yes.

Severe on the Roman Election.

ROME, October 3.—The city was splendidly illuminated last evening in honor of the result of the plebiscite. The best order prevailed all day. The Italian flag floated from hundreds of houses. Strong guards were placed at each of the twelve voting places, but their services were not needed. Processions, with music and flags, marched through the streets to the different polling places, creating much enthusiasm. The workmen went to vote in a body.

AUSTRIA.

Russia Not Preparing for War.

VIENNA, October 2.—The *Reform* of this morning says the alarming news about Russian war preparations are untrue. Gen. Ignatieff is still at Constantinople, and Russia makes no war movements whatever. The relations between Russia and Austria leave nothing to be desired.

About the Pope.

NEW YORK, October 3.—A *Times* special from Rome says that at his own request the Pope has a guard of Italian troops with him, who have charge of the pollee in the Vatican. He has ordered his carriage and horses to the carriage and on foot, but was dissuaded from doing so by Cadorna. He has expressed a wish to bless the Italian troops on the great square of San Pietro.

A New Statue to Liberty.

One of the first decrees of the Junta was to vote the erection of a monument to those who lost their lives in the two patriotic enterprises of 1849 and 1870 for the liberation of Rome, and who died in exile or on the scaffold for the cause of liberty.

A Medal to be Proud of.

A medal will be struck and distributed to all soldiers of the army of liberation, when the King is crowned in the capital. The specifications are already in hand.

Civilities.

Five newspapers have already started, and the journals of Florence are sold about the streets.

The Feeling in Germany and France Upon Annexation.

[From Berlin letter to the London Daily News.]

The Germans—this is not any longer a mystery—are divided among themselves, and although they repudiate strongly every diplomatic interference of neutral States, and would at once silently but resolutely resort to arms if it were seriously attempted, are, and still more suspected Russia, they are yet, in the interest of a safe peace, fully open to private and friendly advice. It is particularly in Southern Germany where you hear the opinion expressed that the old provinces submitted by France must be altogether repaired, and that the whole of Lorraine must return to the German empire, from which it was alienated piecemeal by the unscrupulous Louis Quatorze of the eighteenth centuries. The question of right is, however, merely the pretext; interest, South German interest, is the real motive of the demand. The further the frontier of the Empire now in reconstruction is pushed forward, the more will Bavaria, as far as to the center of the Empire gravitates to Berlin, Wurtemburg, Baden and Hesse to see the chances of Frankfort as the seat of the future Parliament and residence of the Emperor increase. Hence the early unity of the South German States into the Confederation, to which the Kingdom of the Saxon Swordsmen have already pledged themselves publicly, already are on the increase.

Bismarck and Napoleon.

The Count Bismarck, whom I have connected at Ponta-Mousson have come to a definite agreement, a short meeting of the two first ministers. They want the annexation of Lorraine as far as the line of the Meuse, in addition to Alsace and the fortresses of Metz, Thionville and Nancy, but also Toul and Verdun, on the principle of having a French people as much as possible, and of having a frontier at a certain distance from Metz. I have reason to believe that the private negotiations with Favre, of which here, where no faith whatsoever is attached to the Favre affair, the Emperor is aware of the French.

But Luneville and Nancy, which the German may have been spoken, and where the Germans, that is to say, the Lorrainers, but Rhenish, are in language, feeling and thought now of French. Toul and Verdun never were German, but spoke French already under the Merovingians, and Toul and Verdun never were German, but spoke French already under the Merovingians, and Toul and Verdun never were German, but spoke French already under the Merovingians, and

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny,
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny,
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLES, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

A MEETING of the Reform Executive Committee will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Headquarters, Smithfield street. A full attendance is requested for business of importance.

REPUBLICANS! To defeat HOPKINS and stand by your party, vote for FREW for Congress.

It is idle to appeal for tariff support in behalf of NEGLEY, for every vote cast for him only increases the chance of HOPKINS. Within the last week a dozen supporters of NEGLEY have admitted to us that his case is hopeless. If he could only be brought to the stage of reason, and see things as they really are, many of them say he would be withdrawn from the canvass. But if he *is* mad it is no reason why others should act the mad part. If he cannot see where he stands others can. If he persists in going to destruction it is no reason he should be followed by men who retain their senses. Republicans, if you would defeat HOPKINS vote for FREW.

REPUBLICANS! To defeat HOPKINS and stand by your party, vote for FREW for Congress.

WHOEVER has paid any attention to the canvass must have become impressed with the fact that a grand silent vote will be cast for the Reform Ticket. The truth is, the consciences of thousands will not let them vote any other way. They are not boasting of what they are going to do. Men thus convinced are never boastful. The duty of sternly doing right is most frequently performed with few words, but surely. The Reform movement is approved by the judgment and consciences of the great mass of our population because it is right and necessary; and there is every indication now that it will have their support to a degree that will astound the "Regular" Managers, and for years to come purify the political atmosphere.

REPUBLICANS! To defeat HOPKINS and stand by your party, vote for FREW for Congress.

THE "Regulars" make no reply to the exposure of their factiousness in rejecting the offer of the Reformers to unite on a single ticket, to be selected by the party at a primary election when all the candidates of both tickets should be voted for. They attempt no explanation of their rejection of this offer. They are dumb, for it is impossible to utter one word in justification of their unreasonable and factious course, whereby the present division in the Republican party exists. To reasonable men how do these Managers appear? With what contempt must their appeals for support as the "Regular" organization be regarded, and how disgusting their hypocrisy in pretending alarm lest some Democrats should be elected! How overwhelmingly does the record convict them of being disorganizers—responsible for the present division! If anything were wanting surely the factious and dictatorial course of the Managers would be sufficient to set public sentiment against them and in favor of the Reform Ticket. If the Managers have a word to utter in their own behalf, let as hear what it is.

REPUBLICANS! To defeat HOPKINS and stand by your party, vote for FREW for Congress.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS EXPECTED.

We have information that General CAMERON and Colonel FORNEY *have been sent for*, and will probably arrive in the city to-night. The purpose of sending for these distinguished missionaries is that Republicans may be aroused in their vicinity. While the Republicans of this county are quite willing to be instructed, it is possible they may have some *choice* as to the instructors. As the atmosphere of Allegheny county is not likely to be very wholesome for General CAMERON, we predict that his visit will be short, but useful to himself. Of course, General CAMERON will be received with the respect due to his official station, but he will probably find that his opinions on questions of political purity are not much valued in this community.

REPUBLICANS! To defeat HOPKINS and stand by your party, vote for FREW for Congress.

NEAR COMPLETION OF THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

J. O. HEGHART, Esq., the efficient President of the Connellsville Railroad Company, has just returned from a tour of observation along the entire line of the new work, and informs us that considerable portions of it are ready for the iron track; that the Sandpatch tunnel is in a satisfactory state of forwardness; that the laying of rails has already commenced, and that there is no reasonable ground to doubt that the whole road through to Cumberland will be ready for use by the first day of February next. The completion of a work which gives to Pittsburgh an independent competing line of trade and travel with the great eastern markets, is an event of the highest importance, and cannot but be regarded with favor, even by those who acknowledge, to their fullest extent, all the obligations this community is under to the grand Pennsylvania Central.

It is unnecessary on this occasion to dwell upon the advantages of competition in transportation or the evils of monopoly. Our business men have felt the last, and as soon as they realize the other, they will have a practical knowledge of both, which is far better than any general principles that could be spread before them.

It cannot be impertinent, however, whilst on this subject, to say a word about an implied threat made by the *North American* a few days ago, the purport of which was, that if Pittsburgh desired a railroad to Baltimore in the face of great liberality of Philadelphia in constructing the existing railroad to this place, Philadelphia would withdraw her favors from ingrateful Pittsburgh and bestow them upon Erie, instead. If this be a threat, it is an idle one. The attractions of profit will determine this matter, rather than petulance or unreasonable resentment.

But what right has Philadelphia to make a close monopoly of the business of Pittsburgh, and how can she consistently ask to have it, when her own justly proud Central Road shares its favors between her and New York. How would Philadelphia like to have all her artificial lines of communication with the outside world owned and controlled by a single company? If her business were thus circumscribed and imprisoned, would she not struggle for deliverance, and rejoice at the approaching completion of rival works which would secure her the low rates always among the beneficial consequences of competition.

The spirit which gave rise to these threats was illiberal and ungenerous, as well as taking an unnatural compliance involving the sacrifice of great municipal and individual interests. Rather than be delivered in such bonds, into any metropolitan hands with no reserved power to protect her own business interests, Pittsburgh would prefer to be set back in her conveniences of inter-communication where she was when the struggle for the right of way was agitating the Legislature. Then there would be competition for her trade between all the wealthy commercial outlets of our country, and competing roads would be quickly constructed to us whose charges would be regulated by responsible rivalry, and not by irresponsible monopoly.

It is under these views that we are confident all our citizens will find cause of sincere gratulation at the prospective opening of the entire Pittsburgh and Connellsville line, and that they will also esteem it a valuable favor if the same company will give them independent western thoroughfares.

REPUBLICANS! To defeat HOPKINS and stand by your party, vote for FREW for Congress.

JOHN COVODE AS INDORSER.

JOHN COVODE—"Honest" JOHN, as he is sometimes called—has appeared in the character of indorser for General NEGLEY. There are more reasons than we care to name why the indorsement does not improve the draft which the supporters of NEGLEY have drawn on the Republican Party of the Twenty-second District, and why it was not prudent for Mr. COVODE to appear in the capacity of indorser. In Mr. COVODE's estimation NEGLEY is a "burning and shining light," and most worthy of the affectionate support of his district. In regard to this we venture the remark, that the Republicans of the district are fully as capable of deciding the question as Mr. COVODE, who might be asked to explain why the Regular Managers, if they are really desirous of having harmony, and if they have confidence in their candidate, rejected the offer to submit the question to the party in advance whether FREW or NEGLEY should be the sole candidate. If Mr. COVODE had anything to say in the case, this was the point most deserving his attention; and he would appear to much better advantage in lecturing his "Regular" associates for their lack of wisdom, not only in rejecting that offer, but in endeavoring to press upon the intelligent voters of the Twenty-second district a candidate whom no indorsement Mr. COVODE can give will render satisfactory. They know General NEGLEY, as does Mr. COVODE, and, on grounds higher than any to which the veteran indorser ever attained, will refuse utterly to give him their support. To be frank, we think NEGLEY's case is worse than it was before.

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THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

There are few men in this State who have stronger claims on the support of the soldier, than the Reform Republican candidate for Congress. With the first call for troops he entered into the war for the Union with all the enthusiasm of his nature, contributing in every manner to excite and cultivate a military spirit, raise and equip volunteers, and when extraordinary levies were required, went promptly forward into Maryland with his regiment. Subsequent to the battle of Antietam he was appointed Provost Marshal of Hagerstown, by General REYNOLDS, which position he retained until the return of the Fifteenth Regiment to this city. When the United States Christian Commission was organized, he engaged in that great benevolent and patriotic work, subsequently becoming a member of the National Executive Committee, contributing largely to its success by speaking through West Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio in its behalf, inspecting the work in the army, etc. But his efforts did not stop with indefatigable labor for the comfort of the armies, but himself was the *largest contributor in Pennsylvania* to its funds. One of the most thrilling incidents of the war was the great meeting in the First Presbyterian church the day after the Battle of the Wilderness, when Major FREW, announcing the death of Gen. HAYS, electrified the house with a subscription of five thousand dollars, thereby securing to the cause of the soldiers the unprecedented collection of forty thousand dollars at one meeting. That handsome sum he repeated as long as it was needed, and by such means and untiring devotion to the interests of the Boys in Blue, helped to raise the four millions dispensed by that memorable society to the gallant soldiers of the Union. Is it probable the soldiers will now turn their backs on one of their best friends? They propose to remember him now by sending him to Congress.

REPUBLICANS! To defeat HOPKINS and stand by your party, vote for FREW for Congress.

SENATOR WILSON'S REPLY TO JUDGE BLACK.

The *Atlantic*, for October, contaains Mr. Senator WILSON's reply to the Hon. JEREMIAH H. BLACK's article, which appeared in the June number of the *Galaxy*. Mr. WILSON had previously written an article for the *Atlantic* on some of the characteristics of the great War Secretary, (Mr. STANTON,) as revealed in the eventful years of the rebellion. What Mr. WILSON said about the lamented EDWIN M. STANTON was a proper tribute to the great man's past. His eulogy of him was none too high—his tribute to his worth none too strong. Had he confined his article to the honest and intrepid War Minister, no Republican certainly could but have approved. But the Massachu setts Senator was indiscreet enough to let his colleague of the Senate, Mr. SIMON CAMERON, know the subject of his thoughts, and the latter saw that this was *his* opportunity to make a little history for himself, and Mr. WILSON was induced to insert in the tail of his article that Mr. CAMERON *suggested* his commission as Secretary of War and suggested Mr. STANTON as his successor.

Judge BLACK's reply to Mr. WILSON incidentally alludes to this grave mistake as to CAMERON, charging that the latter neither voluntarily left the War Department nor had anything to do with naming his successor. The testimony given by Senator WILSON in his last article, for the purpose of vindicating the memory of the noble and patriotic STANTON is overwhelmingly strong. Where Mr. STANTON was known, however, no such testimony was needed. But when Senator WILSON again goes beyond the case he had in hand for the purpose of exempting CAMERON, and, for the first time in Pennsylvania's most corrupt citizen, simply to please his associate on the Congressional Campaign Committee, he must not expect to have what he says in behalf of CAMERON, or what CAMERON says in behalf of himself, received with any credit in the State in which the latter's record as Secretary of War is known as blisteringly disgraceful. It is a matter of no importance whether Mr. STANTON was nominated Secretary of War *before* CAMERON resigned, as Senator CHANDLER says, or *after*, as CAMERON himself alleges. The *people* did not then care whether CAMERON wished the incorruptible STANTON to be his successor, or not. They knew, and so did President LINCOLN, that Mr. CAMERON was incapacitated, dishonest, and that he had the War Department surrounded by plundering contractors and army thieves; that he, his son, and other relatives were interested with these bad men, for the purpose of making money out of the country's necessities. The moneyed interests of the country—the capitalists of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere—protested against the retention of CAMERON and declined to raise funds, absolutely needed to carry on the war, unless a competent and honest man was placed at the head of the then exceedingly important Department of War. It matters not, so far as CAMERON and the truth of history is concerned, whether Mr. LINCOLN was slow or fast in reaching his conclusion. He *did* reach it, and CAMERON was removed, STANTON appointed, the thieves dispersed by his integrity, nerve and firmness; the necessary money was raised, and the nation was saved. Honorable Senators may squabble over the details until they are black and blue—the damning facts, so far as Mr. Senator CAMERON are concerned, stand prominently forth and make *his history*.

A Republican Congress, at the time, put their seal of disapprobation and condemnation on his dishonest conduct as Secretary of War. All his efforts to wipe out this just censure have been unavailing. Mr. STANTON never had but one opinion of CAMERON and his conduct. When last in Pittsburgh, the lamented ex-War Minister, in speaking to a friend of the duties he had performed while Secretary of War, said that much of his trouble during the first months of his administration was to rid the department of bad men who had got contracts and been put into positions of trust and profit, who were as unqualified as they were dishonest.

The country well remember how these same men abused Mr. STANTON when he kicked them from his presence, and the people, who love and cherish the memory of the dead STANTON will not submit to have SIMON CAMERON, who dared not appeal to the good man while living, make reputation for himself now that he is gone by linking their names together. The one made the record of an honest man—an incorruptible officer—an able War Minister and the generous lover of his country. The other left the Cabinet, charged by the indictment of a nation's representatives with incapacity and corruption—the President drove him from his place and the masses know him but as a disgraced man. He may use, as he did, the very money made off the contracts to buy a seat in the Senate. Still Mr. SIMON CAMERON's history is made. He has grown rich out of the blood money of the war.

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APPEALS OF WRONG DOERS FOR THE RING.

From the number and frantic character of the appeals which the "organ" has made to it, the "Public" must be unusually stubborn in the intention which the aforesaid appeals concede they are fully bent on carrying out, of supporting the Reform candidates. Why these "appeals" in behalf of the Ring Managers' candidates; why this desperate urgency, but the conviction that their case is irreclaimably hopeless? The "Public" thus addressed will readily understand that these appeals are no more, nor less than the "last dying speeches and the confession" of a corrupt and desperate faction whose time has come, and toward which no mercy is to be shown.

The staple of their appeals is the danger of electing Democrats. Why was this not thought of when the "Regular" Managers rejected the offer of the Reformers to unite on candidates for whom the party might declare at a primary election where all the candidates of the two tickets should be voted for? If there *is* danger of letting in Democrats, at whose door does the responsibility lie? And if the danger actually exists, what is the best way to avoid it? By sticking to the Rings and Cliques? So say the Managers. But it must be apparent to the intelligent mind that this is not only the path of danger, but, should the devices succeed, would destroy every hope of Reform by confirming the Rings and Cliques in power indefinitely. Support of the Reform candidates is the only way out of whatever danger there is; and it is the only mode of reforming abuses which have become insupportable. High moral and political duty rests in the people to support the Reform ticket. If the appeal of the Managers is to be listened to, when will there ever be any hope of reforming these abuses? If the principle they advance is to be listened to, then wrong doers will ever have a sure bulwark to hide behind. If the entire community can be made to stultify themselves, then wrong has a perpetual license, and lovers of honesty, economy and Reform may as well ever after ground their arms.

REPUBLICANS! To defeat HOPKINS and stand by your party, vote for FREW for Congress.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

As an indication of the character and standing of our candidate for Congress, the estimation in which he has been held by his fellow-citizens, and the sort of company he keeps, we find the following letter postscribe he has been President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, President of the Young Men's Bible Society, President of the Homeopathic Hospital, and connected with almost every Reformatory and Benevolent enterprise of the day. We remember distinctly his famous Grand Jury presentment that awakened the public to the necessity of Reform in our Prison System, out of which grew the present Allegheny County Prison Society, the Work House, etc. We believe the people of Allegheny City are indebted largely to his labors from Europe for their beautiful Park Improvements. No man of his years in this community has done more to advance the interests of his native city than Major WILLIAM FREW, and no man at present before the people can serve them with half the ability in Congress.

REPUBLICANS! To defeat HOPKINS and stand by your party, vote for FREW for Congress.

The Press and the Pulpit.

The *Congregationalist*, talking of preaching through the press, has the following, in which may be found a suggestion for the benefit of clerical gentlemen: Last, but not least, the qualities which are called for and that which is sure to be developed, in successful writing for the public press, are of the very sort most needed by him who desires to be a successful preacher. Newspaper columns, ordinarily, are open only to what is important, interesting, terse, direct and forcible, and this is the form and style which in these stirring days. If ministers generally would drop a line from the pulpit into speaking and their writing, and give the former to the public through the pulpit, and the latter through the press, they would do more work, with less exertion, through a wider sphere, and in far greater results. It is not a mere coincidence, but a philosophic fact, that the names of three of our most successful newspaper writers—Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Holland and Theodore L. Cuyler. A college president, well known to a circle of readers, sending, even a single paragraph, the deficiencies of his pulpit style, applied to a professor in one of our New England seminaries for a remedy. The adjoin was—"Write for the newspaper." He followed it, and experience proved its wisdom.

THE street car companies of New York city promptly struck off the extra cent from their fares on Saturday last, even those of them that had acts of the legislature authorizing six cent fares. The same thing was done in several other cities. Why should Pittsburgh be behind in this matter? The defense is made in behalf of our street railway companies that the Legislature authorized them to charge six cents and the necessary act is cited in proof. But that act is dated March 11, 1867, subsequent to the imposition by Congress of about one-eighth of a cent on a passenger. Was not this law obtained from the State Legislature then in session because of the tax imposed by Congress? If not, if it was induced by inability to operate the roads at five cents a fare, why can not the Pittsburgh companies, as those in New York have done, refund the extra cent, and place a official statement to that effect through the newspapers? It would seem as if the street car companies were doing well in Pittsburgh, if they are anywhere, and the people here will not be satisfied to know that they are taxed for their riding *twenty* per cent. more than citizens of other cities, unless a substantial reason for the tax is given. It is not right to ask the companies to serve the public at loss to themselves, but the public wants to know exactly how the companies are to lose money by a reduction of fare.

IT is announced from Washington that President GRANT has originated and is about to inaugurate a new commercial policy of his own, with reference mainly to the South American States, which it is expected will result in transferring to us the bulk of the trade and commerce of that country, and thus filling our shipyards and workshops with labor. It is promised that this new policy will place every branch of our national industry in a prosperous condition. This is no more than the President's messages and avowed opinions would lead us to expect, and is only another proof that while others are talking about making American interests, General Grant is devising plans to accomplish that end and getting ready to put them in successful operation.

A LEADING New York hatter is transforming one of the late fashionable dwellings on Fifth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh street, into a business stand. Thirty years ago he was on the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, three miles below, and another thirty years of such "going up town" would take him to the corner of Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth street. Rapidity and steadily trade is taking possession of the elegant old homestead, on Fifth avenue, and advancing her standards on towards Central Park, less than five years, says the *Advertiser*, from Washington Square to Thirty-fourth street, promises to be the most fashionable retail mart of the city. Tiffany & Co. will be in short time another third point place of business to Union Square. Their new store will be the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. It is whispered that Mr. A. T. Stewart is negotiating for certain desirable property on Fifth avenue near Madison Square upon which he contemplates erecting even a grander establishment than the one on the corner of Broadway and Tenth streets.

M. F. MAKY, writing of Russia under Alexander II., comes to the conclusion that that empire—with her still disordered finances, her unsettled peasantry, her discontented nobles, her seven millions of followers of the Old Faith, who are always banded together in secret opposition by the priesthood, her Nihilists, who would destroy everything like order and government at home, her Polonians, who would tear away every change made in Russia by or since Peter the Great, and would deliver everything abroad to make Russia and the world synonymous—has many troubles before her. But if mon—has many troubles before her. But if mon—has many troubles before her system of common property in land, she has at her disposal a terrible weapon against Europe. Her communist watchword. "We have everywhere in the world to set the nondman free," will find an echo among the masses of the West, and the words of Cavour to the Russian diplomatist may prove to be true: "The equal right you give your peasants to the soil is more dangerous to us western than your armies."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

About Waterloo, Iowa, this year they have two successive crops of potatoes, tomatoes, beans, lettuce, cucumbers, and grapes. The weeds are also producing their fifth crop.

The Chicago *Evening Post* sadly confesses that there are a great many more houses in London than there are people in Chicago, but finds new hope in the thought that London's population outnumbers the combined population of the great European cities of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

The other day one of the female freshmen at Michigan University insinuated the superiority of her sex by calling a Professor to explain a point which she understood, but thought "those young gentlemen back there" did not. A cheer was hardly restrained.

The New York *Observer* urges a grand meeting of all Protestant churches to be held immediately, to adopt efficient measures to meet the duties of the hour by giving the Gospel to all the nations of Europe. "As Austria, and Spain, and Italy and France are now to be open to the Bible and the Missionary, the day of Europe's redemption draweth nigh."

Australia has an import and export trade of $275,000,000 annually, and last year there were 60,000 first-class passengers between England and Australia.

The Edinburg University of Chicago, with $1,000,000 stock and unknown capital has been incorporated,

In one of the mills in Lowell, where the new system of cotton picking and opening machinery has been adopted, the cost of picking is said to have been reduced to less than 1½ mills per pound on the amount of cloth produced, the work at the same time very much improved. This improvement is being introduced into the mills in Lowell, Fall River, and other places.

Secretary Boutwell has the funding bill bonds ready to put on the market at the earliest paying opportunity.

At the late book tradesales in New York the books brought an average of fifteen per cent. more than last year.

A report by Captain Snow to the New York Chamber of Commerce with reference to the improvement of the city water front recommends solid masonry, with piers at the foot of each street, and that these piers should rest upon hollow iron columns filled with stone and cement; also, that iron gates be constructed at the entrances of the piers and that warehouses be erected on the latter.

The German steamers at New York are rapidly filling up with tobacco, rice and other American products. The steamship Frankfort, of the Bremen line, is laden with leaf tobacco, to make room for which her second cabin has been removed. She does not intend to take passengers, nor has she been prepared by any unusual armament for the French men-of-war that are cruising off Sandy Hook.

A new Government has been formed in Prince Edward Island, by a compromise coalition between the Liberal-Conservatives and the Roman Catholics, on the following agreement: No grants of public money to be voted to any denominational or sectarian schools. The question of confederation not to be agitated, nor any propositions of union to originate from the Government of the Colony; but should the Imperial Government, or the Dominion Government propose new terms of union, they shall not be accepted without first appealing to the people at the polls.

The J. W. Street Palace Car Company has been incorporated in Illinois, with $6,000,000 capital.

Beginning with George D. Prentice, ten Louisville journalists have died in the last twelve months.

A Lynchburg (Va.) belle, now in Paris, has given her diamonds, valued at $15,000, for the benefit of the French Sanitary Commission.

The prevalence of fever and ague in the upper part of New York is exciting a good deal of remark. The disease, however, is confined to comparatively small districts—below Seventieth street on the west side.

Instruction to ladies in short-hand reporting by a lady teacher, will be afforded at the New York Mercantile Library, this winter.

Much attention in religious circles is attracted by the diocesan sermons of the Episcopal Convention of the New York diocese now in session.

The St. Louis Board of Trade Committee, to whom was referred the question of glass manufacture, report that they believe the fact fully established that St. Louis possesses superior advantages over other points in the United States for the manufacture of glass.

New York is deliberating about appointing 1,000 more patrolmen upon her police force.

The Cunard British and North American Royal Mail steamship Batavia started from New York, September 1st, and the Williams & Guion steamer Colorado, the next day, and on the morning of the 8th, the latter was discovered twenty-five miles ahead in the trip across the Atlantic, Seamanship and speed were exercised to the utmost, and at noon of the 11th, the Colorado was left behind.

Rev. Dr. Montgomery preached a sermon recently, which was thoroughly low church in its character, and freely denounced ritualism in all its forms. The significance of the sermon was the fact that it was preached in a ritualistic chapel (St. John's) and before Rev. Dr. Dix and other prominent ritualists.

The city of Brooklyn has a population of less than 400,000 inhabitants, and is vaunted as a remarkably healthy city. The deaths in Brooklyn last week amounted to 222. Philadelphia has more than double the number of inhabitants given to Brooklyn by the present census, but the deaths last week only amounted to 265.

A very bad counterfeit on the late issue of fifty-cent notes, with a vignette of Stanton, has appeared. It is a lithograph, and is a fair imitation of the genuine note. The paper is greasy, and the back printing of the note is narrower than the front, giving a margin to the back larger than that of the face. The ink and paper are also poor imitations.

A fine first-class three-deck ship of 2,000 tons, called the Samuel Watts, was successfully launched on Monday, at Thomaston.

POH-POH! WON'T DO.

Look at Your Tax Receipt and then Decide.

These so-called "Regulars" poh, poh, at our complaints about heavy taxes, and tell us sneeringly that it is only the close-fisted "economists and Dutch" who make a fuss about heavy taxes. It may be so, but people differ in opinion, and have a right to do so, and those who think there ought to be reductions in taxes may properly vote the "Regular" ticket if they think it right in all other respects. But on this question of taxes I would just ask each voter before he goes to the polls to look at his tax receipts and examine the items and decide honestly with his own conscience whether or not those items are no higher than they ought to be under a good economical rule. Especially if you are a citizen of Pittsburgh, consider whether your school taxes are not paying pretty dear for the whistle in view of the *question* of education afforded.

"CITIZEN."

OBITUARY.

Hon. William Smyth, Representative in Congress from Iowa.

Hon. William Smyth, Member of Congress from the Second Iowa District, died at his residence at Marion, Iowa, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1822, and emigrated to this country when fifteen years of age, settling in New York in 1837. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Marion, Iowa, in 1846. After serving as Judge and as Commissioner to revise the State civil and criminal code, he entered the military service in 1861, and was of the Thirty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, remaining until 1864, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was elected to Congress from this district in 1868, and retained a seat in that body up to the time of his death. He had just been renominated for Congress, but his poor health prevented him from engaging actively in the campaign. He was a man of unusual ability, and filled these various positions with marked fidelity and honesty. In private life he was a man of great probity and personal worth.

STATE POLITICS.

The Judicial question in the Erie district is still unsettled, one Democrat and two Republican candidates being in the field.

A Washington dispatch of the 1st inst., says, Secretary Boutwell has been urgently requested by the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania to visit Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and one or two of the interior cities during next week, and address the people on the financial policy of the administration. Mr. Boutwell is of the opinion that his labors here are likely to be confined to a speech he could make, and unless he is prevailed upon will not take part in the political campaign this year.

The Democracy of Snyder county have finally fixed up another ticket. Daniel S. Boyer, of Freeburg, has been nominated for Assembly in place of John Cummings, declined. Wm. Reed, the Democratic nominee for Prothonotary, has been withdrawn in favor of Jacob Hassenplug, and Jefferson Smith was nominated for Register, according to the plan of James W. S. Knight. As they had no practical surveyor, it was decided to make no nomination for that office.

THE Alaska Commercial Company having contracted with the United States government for twenty years for a monopoly of the seal fisheries about the islands and waters of Alaska, is likely to have its special privileges invaded by the discovery of a new island, which is reported to be the haunt of seals. The officers of the Hawaiian Manalva, recently arrived at San Francisco, make affidavit that they reached Jones Island, Okotsch sea, in April last, indicated between latitude 52 and 53 degrees and longitude 145 and 146, which they found about half a mile in circumference and uninhabited, but a remarkable rendezvous for seals. They remained there till the early part of August, during which time they captured 11,500 seals, which were brought to San Francisco for sale. The collector, not knowing the locality of the island, whether in American or foreign waters, has called a decide whether or not a duty should be imposed on the cargo and has submitted the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury for further instructions. An examination of the maps reveals no such island as Jones', and though the islands of Sts. Paul and George have heretofore been supposed to be Alaskan, the importance where the seals congregate during the summer months, but the officers of the bark states that another vessel is due at San Francisco with a larger cargo of seal skins and will be able probably to give the Government more definite information on the subject.

Later advices from San Francisco somewhat spoil this story, by declaring that there seems to be good ground for the suspicion that the skins were taken from seals captured along the coast Alaska, not in Russian waters, as alleged. Secretary Boutwell has telegraphed the Collector to hold the vessel until a full investigation can be had.

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Muskingum Conference.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PALERMO, OHIO, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870.

Your correspondent is now at the seat of this Conference. He was mistaken, by one week, as to the time of its sitting, and hence, Mr. editor, the delay in sending you some brief sketches of its doings and members.

Like the Pittsburgh, this is one of the largest annual bodies of the Methodist Church. Its geographical field embraces the eastern portion of the State of Ohio, except a small portion of said State lying north and east of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.

It numbers about fifty ministers, who are ex-officio members of the body, and of one lay delegate from each pastoral charge. This same law of membership applies to all the Conferences of non-Episcopal Methodism.

The Muskingum is a larger body, numerically, than even the Pittsburgh. Its ministers are hearty and vigorous laborers, and its churches are growing into importance both by way of church houses, and in contributions to benevolent objects.

Its president, the first year, was Rev. John Burns, at one time pastor of the First Church, Allegheny City. As an executive officer he has few equals, and many superiors. As a preacher and pastor, he is also among the first men of the body.

The opening exercises of the conference were a sermon by Rev. G. W. Higsey, of Fredericktown, Ohio, followed by calling the body to order and the reception of the credentials of the lay delegates. Rev. J. C. Ogle, of Tiffin, and Prof. D. W. Burns, late of Sewickley Academy, were then elected Secretaries.

Rev. Messrs. George Brown, James Robinson, E. B. Brindley, H. B. Knight and F. H. Colhouer, fraternal delegates to the Pittsburgh Conference, were then introduced and invited to honorary seats.

The President was instructed to fill up the usual committees, such as those on "Itinerancy and Orders," "Boundaries," "Statistics," etc. That important item, the "examination of character," was then proceeded with. Tais consists of calling the name of each preacher, and hearing from him, in brief, an account of his labors and successes or reverses. The statesate from the charge then gives a statement of the acceptability of the preacher, and of his usefulness on his charge.

Further reports will be sent you, from day day to day, as items of interest occur. As the Conference sits one side of public thoroughfares, mail facilities are not very direct nor immediate. But as I know that yourself and the readers of the COMMERCIAL are interested in the doings of all bodies operating upon public opinion, I will do my best to sketch the workings of Non-Episcopal Methodism in this section of the country from day to day.

K.

September 29, 1870.

The Conference convened at the usual hour. After the customary religious exercises, a report from the committee on "Itinerancy and Orders" was received and acted on. It recommended Rev. D. Trueman, formerly a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for admission to this body. He was received.

Messrs. Gates, Fleming and Wilkins, were received to travel under the direction of the Conference as candidates for the full ministry. Among others whose cases are yet to be reported on is that of Miss Mary A. Stinebaugh. She was received as a candidate for the ministry last year. Her field of labor has been a mission in Seneca county, Ohio. Judged by the test of success her eligibility is beyond dispute.

In person she is of medium height, with no tendency to fullness of habit, fair in her complexion: hair a dark brown. She is modest and truly womanly in her manner, having none of the swagger or boldness of many of our modern women orators, whose harangues both disgust and weary.

Miss S. was educated at Oberlin College, and after one term since graduation has been Lady Principal of the Adrian (Mich.) College, an institution under the patronage of the Methodist Church. She is an applicant for ordination chiefly on the ground that, being a pastor, especially fitted for baptism and the rite of holding empowered to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, suggest its necessity. Her application is novel, and the first we ever heard of to occur in the history of Methodism, of any sort. We confess that Miss Stinebaugh, judged personally, is the strongest argument in herself for success in her application. The results will be given the readers of the COMMERCIAL hereafter.

At o'clock this morning, Rev. James Robison, of the Pittsburgh Conference, preached, by appointment. The order of the day, for this afternoon, is the election of President and of the Committee on Pastoral Relations. This last is the important committee of each Conference of non-Episcopal Methodism. To it are reported the wishes of churches, as to pastoral supply, and all pro-arrangements between ministers and churches. It also acts as a mediation of arrangements between unsupplied churches and unengaged ministers. A report of its findings and recommendations is made to the Conference, except in extraordinary cases, before adoption. Its adoption consumates the ministerial relations between ministers and churches, within its bounds, for the ensuing year.

As the Weekly COMMERCIAL circulates largely in this and contiguous counties, if these hasty sketches could be published weekly in it, it would gratify many readers thereof. K

September 30, 1870.

Yesterday afternoon the Conference elected its delegates to the General Conference, which is to sit in Pittsburgh, in the Fifth Avenue Church, commencing May 17, 1871.

As ministerial delegates, C. Springer, John Burns, William Hastings, E. S. Hoagland, J. C. Ogle, J. S. Tarap, and J. H. Hamilton were elected.

For lay delegates, Joseph Wells, Louis Browning, William DeBord, Henry Cassell, J. B. Hamilton, Samuel Moore, and Republican Hancock.

As alternate delegates the Conference elected G. W. Higsey, Mr. Baldwin, W. J. Holland, Walter Moore as ministerial, and J. Kellar, J. Sears, H. Howard and J. Barbo, as laymen.

The Conference then instructed its delegates to ask the coming General Conference to make certain verbal changes in article four of the Constitution, pertaining to the powers of the Annual Conference.

The Committee on Boundaries then made a report, suggesting no alterations, as the present boundaries, which was amended and adopted.

Rev. J. S. Tarap, on behalf of the Committee on Publishing Interests, submitted a report, in it several important recommendations to the next General Conference were included, among them that the church paper and book concern be removed from Springfield, Ohio, its present location, to some place furnishing larger facilities for publication. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Missions submitted a paper setting forth what had been done within the bounds of the Conference for Missions, during the past year, and urging greater liberality in the future. Rev. Reuben Rose, General Secretary, addressed the body on the subject brought before it by the paper in question, when the Conference adjourned it.

When the Committee on "Itinerancy and Order" reported the names of the persons applying for ordination, and who had passed the usual examination, that of Miss M. A. Stinebaugh was one of them. She was reported duly qualified, intellectually and educational. Rev. J. Ault having been employed to preach at the session of the Conference as a traveling preacher, and with decided acceptance and success, her case was acted upon at once. As the question of ordaining women was a new one in a Methodist Conference—and as such it was much divided or in doubt, and inasmuch as Miss S. is one of the first candidates for ordination for ordination that could occur, rather than decide the question now, the subject was referred to the next General Conference. So, Mr. Editor, among the questions of interest you Pittsburghers will have discussed in your hearing, next May, will be this Scriptural one—Ought women to be admitted to the full functions of the Gospel ministry, by ordination?

Other reports, such as those on "Missions," "Church Extension," "Education," etc., were also showed healthful progress, and indicated a general waking up of the ministry and churches of this Conference, to the subjects brought before them in these documents. The Rev. Reuben Rose addressed the body on the discussion of the condition and prospects of African College. This institution is the only one of a high grade owned and patronized by the Methodist Church. It is located in the beautiful city of Adrian, Michigan, and has in its Board of Instruction such men as Rev. Dr. Mahan, President, and Messrs. G. R. McKelvey, A. H. Lowrie, J. H. Cassell, and others, who hold professorships therein. K.

THE FEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An address to the Republicans of Allegheny County, signed by Joseph Dilworth, Chairman, and H. M. Long, Secretary, contains the following language:

"A second 'reform' demanded is a curtailment of the fees of county officers. Here, again, the new movement is all profession and no practice. Our conventions passed resolutions in favor of specific salaries to the county officers, and to this our candidates are equally pledged. The only practical step taken toward this reform was that taken by our county nominee. We point with some degree of pride to the platforms adopted by our conventions as evidence that the Reform Republicans are in earnest with us, and not with our assailants. They have *talked* about it and we have *acted*."

That H. M. Long, or professional politician, should make such a reckless statement is not remarkable, but how a man of the character of Joseph Dilworth could put his name to such a charge is more than I can understand. The Convention of the Reformers, which met six weeks before the "Regulars," adopted the following resolution:

"6. That the laws that give to Clerks, Registers, Prothonotaries and Sheriffs, ten, twenty and thirty thousand dollars per annum, and to Judges three to five, are absurd and wrong, and we call upon the Legislature to enact a law by which them more than adequate for the talent and labor required, and that all fees over reasonable and fixed compensation, shall be paid into the public treasury."

Joseph Dilworth was in that convention at the time, and heard the resolution read. It is the first of the kind ever adopted, and the "Regular" Convention dared not avoid it by inaction, but adopted a milk and water affair in imitation of it, not providing that the overplus should go into the public treasury and thus reduce the burden of taxation, but relating that the fees should be reduced to litigants, of which there is no complaint, and the reduction of which is impracticable, as in the opinion of the people the present rate of fees all over the State is necessary. Where there is little business done the officers are not overpaid.

In a county like Allegheny, where the fees from a single term amount to almost a fortune, the only practicable remedy is that adopted by the Reformers, viz: that the fees remain in the same, and that all above a reasonable compensation should go into the public treasury. But I need not argue the case. What I want to show is the falsity of Mr. Dilworth's charge. If he wishes to retain his character for honesty and truthfulness in his charges, he will withdraw the above language and acknowledge his mistake.

A REFORMER

THE conflict between the local authorities of Maryland and Virginia, known as the "oyster war," has been renewed, and is now a "big war," has been renewed, and is now a big war. The Maryland Navy, carrying cannon and sixty armed men entered Tangier Sound, the debatable waters, and captured the oyster-vessels

las T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 3, 1870.

The local discount market was active to-day, d the off-rings at bank were large. There is ll a manifest disposition on the part of any of the banks to let out as little as possi- at the present time, and customers are re- ferred to be as lenient as they can in their de- ands for loans. After a few days shall have assed, it is thought money matters will be- me quite easy, and discounting will largely crease. The outside market for money is d as well supplied as it was a few weeks ago, e slight pinch felt during the past week rew a good supply of paper into the hands of rties who were eager to employ their l ite lances, which has materially reduced the pply of loanable means.

The weekly statement of the New rk associated banks is favorable, and hibiting a gain of about $275,000 in al reserve, inspires the hope that the ain of currency to the interior has tirely ceased and a counter movement in. Were it not for the continued loss in ecie, owing to the export of coin and the cus- ms payments of the merchants, the showing uld be exceedingly favorable. At the same ne the banks have contracted their loans, d are, therefore, in a yet stronger position an if they had yielded to the temptation to pand correspondingly with the increase in erve.

The bond market presents a firmer tone, d a healthy movement is reported. The five- enties are 1@½ per cent. in advance of the osing prices of Tuesday, under the expec- tion that the Secretary of the Treasury, dur- g the present month, will largely increase bond purchases. In consequence of which ere is less disposition to sell and more to buy.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the fol- wing quotations of Government bonds in ew York to-day, as furnished them by Jay oke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
S. Bonds '81	114		114
S. Bonds '62	113	113½	113½
S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
S. Bonds '65, reg.	111½	111½	111½
S. Bonds '65 new	110½	110½	110½
S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
-68,	106½	106½	106½
old	113½	113½	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth enue and Wood street, quote United States curities in New York to-day as follows:

	113½
S. 6s, 1881	114
S. 5-20s, 1865	112½
S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
S. 5-20s, 1865	111½
S. 10-40s	106
20s, January and July, 1865	110½
20s, January and July, 1867	110½
20s, January and July, 1868	110½
nion Pacific Railway	92
entral Pacific Railway	92
rrency Pacifics	111½

—Railway stocks on Wall street to-day were exceedingly tame, and prices dropped a small action in most instances.

—The following table, made up from dis- atches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock ooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth ave- ue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, c., at the various sessions of the New York tock Exchange during the day:

October 1, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
& H	92	92¼	92	92	92¼
o Scrip	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
	23	23½	23	23½	23½
eading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
arlem			131		
ith Cent	93		93		
akeshore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	
t. Cent		106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
lev. & P	103	103½	103½	103½	103½
& N. W	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
o pref'd	88	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
ock Isl	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
t. Paul	62¾	63¼	63¼	63¾	63¾
o pref'd	81	81¼	81¼	81¾	81¾
abash					
o pref'd					
ort Wayne		92¾		92¾	92¾
hio & M	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
hi. & Alt					
o pref'd		116½		116½	
. R. and P					
. J. Cent				107	
anton		64½		64½	
V. U. Tel		36¾		36¾	
uicksilver				30¼	
acific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
ells-F	42	42		42	
merican	98	98		98	
. S				31	
old	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½

A comparison between Thursday's and aturday's quotations shows the following anges:

	Sat.	Monday.	Adv.	Dec.
entral & Hudson	92¼	92		¼
. Y. Central scrip	87½	87½		
rie	23	23½	½	
eading	97¾	98¼	¼	
arlem	133			
linois Central	138	136		
ake Shore	92¾	92¾		
lev. and Pitts	106½	106½		
orth western	82	81¾		¼
o. preferred	88	88		
tock Island	116¾	116¾	¼	
t. Paul	63½	63¾	¼	
o. preferred	81	81¾	¾	
abash				
ort Wayne				
hio & M	32¾	32¾		¾
hi. & Alt				
o pref'd				
. R. and P				
. J. Cent		107		
anton	64½	64½		
. U. Tel	36¾	36¾		
uicksilver		30¼		
acific Mail	42¾	42¾		
ells-F	42	42		
merican	98	98		
. S		31		
old	113½	113½	113½	113½

—The importations of dry goods at the port f New York during the month of September how a decrease of nearly three millions, as ompared with the receipts of the preceding onth. The total receipts for the month have een $8,167,107, against $8,956,902 in September 1869, nd $5,457,284 in 1868. The withdrawals from arehouse were $8,267,376, and the entries for arehousing $2,095,223. The amount taken in- o consumption was $7,126,870, against $9,315,- 92 for the corresponding month last year.

—The tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. n brokers' sales has not been repealed as has een reported. On the contrary, the act of July 4, 1870, provides that on and after the 1st day f October, 1870, the several taxes on sales, sav- ng and excepting stamp taxes on sales as are by existing laws paid by stamps and the taxes on sales of real estate, manufactured tobacco, nuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled pirits and wine, are thereby repealed. Inas- much as the tax on brokers' sales is paid by stamps it is not repealed.

The following were the comparative earn- ng of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad ompany for the third week in September:

	1870.	1869.	
Coal	$18,196 48	$11,883 35	Inc. $4,313 13
Freights	37,758 22	22,899 22	Inc. 9,479 00
Ex-engers	14,500 00	13,958 25	Inc. 189 63
Miscellaneous	1,700 00	1,700 00	Inc.
Total	$93,950 56	$48,718 82	Inc. $15,121 73
Add two weeks	120,859 94	104,751 60	Inc. 16,408 34
Total three w'ks	$184,130 40	$152,870 43	Inc. $31,530 07

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, October 3, 1870.

REMARKS.—The improvement in trade we have previously noticed continues. For the first day of the week trade was active and sales liberal. So far as relates to prices, we have but few changes to note, and these will be found under their appropriate heads. The weather has been changeable. A good deal of rain has fallen during the past few days. Our rivers are rising slowly, with sufficient water in the channels for light-draught boats to run. The coal-boat men are all ready for another run. The general impression is that there will not be sufficient water for a full run. Flour—We have nothing new to note as relates to flour. The demand was fair, and sales were made to a moderate extent at rates that were current for some days. The leading operators were satisfied with the condition of affairs. They have a good stock of the leading brands on hand; the mills are in receipt of an ample supply of wheat, and are running to their full capacity. Groceries—we can report a good trade demand, orders from the country are still coming in, which the leading houses are well pleased with the situation of affairs gen- erally, and the grocery market in particular— the fact is that parties who made their spring purchases were so well pleased with the prices they have about concluded that Pittsburgh is the place to obtain bargains.

The following are the wholesale prices, un- less otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is evidently over- stocked, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. Prices are weak, with a declin- ing tendency. The receipts since our last were 1,258 bbls. We are reported sales at $2, 2 50@3 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note in re- gard to this article, the prices being the same as those that were current for some days. The leading operators have a supply on hand. We are reported sales at the following: Soda Ash, refined 5½ ₱ centum, 3½@3½ ₱ com- mon, 4½ ₱ centum; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½c ₱ ₱.

BUCKWHEAT—Market well supplied; prices are unchanged. We note sales in a regular way at 90@95c ₱ ₱.

BROOMS—Sales are regularly made at the fol- lowing figures: Shaker No 1 ₱ doz $4 75; Shaker No 2 ₱ doz $4 25; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $3 75; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $3 50; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $3 75; Braid Hurl ₱ doz $4 25; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Round Hurl ₱ doz $3 25; Plain Hurl ₱ doz $2 50, and 2d selection common $2 00.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a fair supply. We are reported sales of Sackett's Bells berries at $10, eastern quality at $13@ 14 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market was quiet, prices have undergone no change, we note sales at 60@65 per ℔.

HAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6 50.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull, prices very uncertain and we omit them.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 ₱ eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oak- ley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ₱ ℔.

BUTTER—The market was a firm one, with an active inquiry. All good parcels of fresh will find ready purchasers at full prices, ranging from 28@30c ₱ ℔ mixed lots sell at a variety of prices too numerous to mention.

CHEESE—The market was a dull one; prices weak with a declining tendency; clover nomi- nal; timothy was offered at 8@8 25 in a small way; the seed in moderate demand at $2 12½@ 2 25 per bush.

FISH—There is more inquiry. The stock on hand is large, and sales to a fair extent at the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $18 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 bay, $20 50@22 50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $16 large fat $6 50; in half bbls 50 cents additional; In kits—No 1 $4 10; No 2 $3 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 ₱ ½ bbl; White fish $8 50. Balti- more herring $7 75. Codfish $6@7. Lake Shore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a fair trade demand. The leading operators report a fair business doing at the fol- lowing: Shoulders, 14c@14½c; rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c; breakfast bacon 20c; plain sugar cured hams, 21½c; can- vassed sugar-cured hams 23c. Dried beef, 21c. Lard in tierces 16½c; half bbls, 17½c; buckets 18c. Mess pork $28 ₱ bbl. Bacon is reported brisk.

FEA NUTS—There is a better demand, and sales are making as follows: Wilmington, raw, ₱ bushel, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $3 75@4 00; Tennessee, raw, $3 25@3 50; do roasted, $3 75@ $3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

GRAIN—The market since our last has un- dergone no particular change as relates to prices or demands. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 1,702 sacks; rye, 150 sacks; barley, 205 sacks; wheat, 116 sacks; corn, 391 sacks. The current rates were: Wheat—Buyers are not very anxious to operate. Red winter is quoted at $1 25@1 29 per bushel; white $1 25@ 1 30. Oats—Market quiet; prices unchanged; we are reported sales at 46@47c from first hands, and at the usual advance from store. Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers; holders are anxious to realize; prices weak, with a de- clining tendency; car is quoted at 80@85c; shelled dull, no fixed price. Rye—The off-r- ings continue light; we quote nominally at 85 @87c. Barley—Prices just now are very un- certain; are quoted nominally at $1 05@1 15, be- ing the extreme prices.

BEANS—Market not very active. We are quoted small sales of new crop at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel.

HOMINY—Dull; market is well supplied. We can report sales at 6@7c ₱ ℔.

COAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of anthracite at $6@6 50 ₱ load, by the car load.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Pitts- burgh Hydraulic at $2 90@3 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied: We note sales of city rendered at 8½@9c ₱ ℔; coun- try sold at lower figures:

CIDER—Are plenty in the market, and prime sweet fetches $7@8 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are in fair demand; we can report sales from first hands at at 80@85c; sales were made from store at the usual advance.

CHEESE—The market was dull and prices weak, with a declining tendency. The stock on hand is large. We are reported sales at the following: Western Reserve 12@12½c; factory 11½@12c. Cloverseed 4½@4¾ ₱ ℔.

POTATOES—The supply is ample, and sales are made at the following figures: Prime Peach- blows at 80@85c ₱ bushel; Mercers and Sweets $3 00@3 25; Jersey Sweets at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

TOMATOES—Are plenty in the market, and are higher and irregular, sales being made from $1 50, 62 00@2 75 ₱ bush.

ONIONS—Are plenty and sell readily at 6, 8 @10c ₱ ℔.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in prices. The market was steady, firm and quiet, and a fair trade reported by both mills and stores. Receipts since our last, 499 bbls. The current rates were as follows: New wheat flour from 5 to 10 bbls, 6 50; old Minne- sota $6 75; good winter brands, bakers, $6 00@6 50. Snow Flake $7 00. Mills, National (white wheat) bbls $7 75; sacks $7 25; Fan Handle (southern amber), bbls $6 00; sacks $5 90; Morn- ing Glory, bbls, $6 00; sacks $5 90; Palmetto, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40.

HAIR CLOTH—Sales to a fair extent at the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $8 50 ₱ bbl; No. 2 shore mackerel, $6 50; in half bbls 50 cents additional; In kits—No 1 $4 10; No 2 $3 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 ₱ ½ bbl; White fish $8 50. Balti- more herring $7 75. Codfish $6@7. Lake Shore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

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HAIR CLOTH—No 1 has been reduced to $1 18 ₱ gallon, and we are reported an active trade de- mand; sales No 1 at $1 18 ₱ gallon; No 2 lard oil at 95@97c per gallon, and pure No 2, 88 per gallon.

HAY—Market more active and supply heavy with a good local demand. Sales from wagon at $10, 12@16 ₱ ton.

FEED—The demand is still active, and sales regularly made at the following rates: Shorts $1 ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ₱ bush; bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

WINDOW-GLASS—Market steady but dull, with prices tending downward. Highwines are held at 55c and proof at 53c ₱ gallon.

EGGS—Continue scarce, and good fresh find a ready market at 26@28c ₱ doz.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; we can report sales in a regular way at 95@98 ₱ 90 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 6c; currants, new layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 10@18c ₱ pound.

BEESWAX—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note sales at 30@32c ₱ ℔.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 22@30c ₱ ℔.

GROCERIES—In this department of trade we have no change in prices to make. Business is reported fair, and daily improving, orders from country merchants coming in freely. We con- tinue to quote as follows:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to prime, 22@25c.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra 13¼c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@ 11¾c; Havana, in bonds, 11@12½c. Molasses sugars 9¾@11¾c, being an advance of 1½c ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—Prices declined 5c ₱ gallon; Ste- myer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 75@85c ₱ gallon.

CHICKENS—The supply of young chickens has increased and prices are low. Fair sized pairs are in hand for 50, 55@60c ₱ pair. Old stock sell at various prices.

SODA—In kegs, 10c; assorted papers, 8c; seal sods, 35c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-₱ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-₱ cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 15½c for mould; 13c for star, and 13@13½c for sperm.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ ℔; No. 3, 5½c; No. 2, 6c; oatmeal 5, and ½ ₱ barrel 100 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 3, 1870.

REMARKS—The day was disagreeable, the mud on streets, lanes and alleys intolerable, and there was generally anything but enjoyable. Dealers in stock were in another than pleas- ant humor on account of the dull state of the market. There was a heavy stock of Cherokee and Texas cattle on sale, mostly of the lower grades. This description of stock, it is said, make excellent feeders, and are much sought after. Prime cattle were scarce, and those offered sold well up to former prices. Lower grades were heavy and sold at reduced figures. So far as sheep were concerned, they were a drug in the market, always excepting prime fat sheep, which generally found ready sale at paying prices. The stock of hogs is steadily on the increase, but prices are weak and tending lower. Some fine milk cows were offered and sold at good prices. We could hear of no sales of horses or mules.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Mr. McKeown, the attentive clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, makes the following report of the number of cars of stock received during the week, togeth- er with the shippers and points from whence shipped:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	ILLINOIS.	Cars.
Trauerman & L	3	Shamberg & Hass	2
S. Krause	1	Katz & Zigler	2
H. Keefer	2	Marks & Bro	6
S. Shamberg & H	1	Wise & Co	3
Sol Hoffman	1	T. W. Snee	2
M. Varner	2	Simon & Kauffman	1
Keefer & Lowenstine	1	Prepaid	1
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
Holmes & G	1	Greenwald & K	4
J. H. Flennekin	1	Needy & Bro	3
Werner Bros	1	Lawyer & H	1
P. M. Snyder	1		
Total	27		30

Cattle.

The following sales of cattle were gathered in our walks through the mud and rain, and will serve as an index to the general tone of the market, which may be considered as follows: Ex- tra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers $7 50@7 75 good to prime, 1,100 to 1 200, $7 00@7 25; common to medium, $1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@6 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 00@4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 00.

SALES.

L. Lowenstine sold 45 head mixed cattle at $5 00@6 50.

H. G. Stanley disposed of 22 head mixed Ohio steers and heifers at an average of $5 00.

Mills, Varner sold 30 mixed cattle, mixed at $5 50@5 75, and 41 Chicago do at $4 @6 00.

M. Kranss offered and sold 62 head mixed Chicago at $5@7, and 22 stockers at $3 50@4 75.

J. S. Needy sold 50 head Ohio steers at $6 50@ 8 75.

J. Katz made sale of 90 head mixed cattle at $5@7.

Shamberg & H. sold 53 head Chicago mixed stock at $4 50@6 25.

Hazlewood & Blackstock made sale of 60 head mixed cattle at $5@6 50.

Trauerman & Lauhman sold 89 head Chero- kees and natives at $5@7 87.

M. Marks disposed of 90 head Chicago and Ohio mixed at $5 00@6 00.

Katz & Shamburg offered for sale 100 head mixed steers and heifers, which brought $4 50 @6 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 53 head com- mon stock at $4 50@6 25.

Carr & McClintock made sale of 45 head of mixed stock at $5 50@7 00.

Hazlewood & Sloss sold 50 head mixed heifers and steers, from Chicago, at $4 75@5 75.

Sheep.

As stated above, the sheep market was a drug, and common grades were hard to dis- pose of any price. The stock was heavy, and much of it would have to go over or be driven home again. The few prime lots sold nearly at full rates, but inferior bunches were from 25@ 50c per head lower than at our last report. We omit sales as few of the regular dealers had offered, and their stock when we left the pens. The following figures will, however, show the state of the market, as near as it was possible to catch it: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 00 @5 25; good to prime, 95 to 100 lbs, $4 50@4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50@4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; foot and scala- wags, by the head, $1 00@1 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs was fair, and there was some accumulation in market. The sales were about as those reported on Saturday at the East Liberty yards, which are as follows: Ex- tra Philadelphia, $5 00@5 12; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 75@5 90; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 25@5 50; rough to common, 150 to 200, $5 00@5 25; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, $6 00@7 00.

Horses, Mules and Milch Cows.

There were but a limited number offered and no sales reported.

Iron Shipments from the Upper Penin- sula.

The following is a comparative table show- ing the shipments of ore from the ports of Marquette and Escanaba for the season up to the 30th day of September:

Iron Ore.	Gross Tons.	Net Tons.
From Escanaba	298,642	331,377
From Marquette	278,941	271,999
Total ore	569,176	656,517
Pig Iron (to September 1).		
From Escanaba	4,713	5,279
From Marquette	16,952	18,656
Total pig iron	21,365	23,929
Total ore and pig iron	607,541	680,446

Showing a difference of 5,905 gross tons in favor of Escanaba in the shipments of ore, and 9,033 gross tons in favor of Marquette in the shipments of ore and pig iron combined.

The Cleveland mine product, up to the 21st, is thus reported in the Ironton:

Shipped via Escanaba	74,411
Shipped via Marquette	42,086
Total	116,497

Against a total product of 125,275 tons last year. It is proper to add that the shipments from Marquette are to the 17th only.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, October 1—Cotton firmer; held at 14½c; receipts 1,436 bales; exports 722 bales. Flour steady; superfine $4 75@5. Cornmeal dull at $3 75. Corn 70@72c. Oats 46@46c. Hay $20@22. Bran $18@20. Pork $23. Bacon shoulders 14½c; sides 18½c. Lard 19@19½c.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

STOCK, BOND

AND

GOLD BROKER,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Represented Daily at the New York Stock Exchange, Buys and Sells on the same Margin and Commission as the New York Brokers.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, October 3—P. M.

MONEY.

Money market easy at 4@6 ₱ cent.

STERLING.

Sterling exchange heavy at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Dull; opened at 113¾, touched 113¾, and closed at 113¾ @113¾. Borrowing rates 3-64 to flat. Clearances $9,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull but steady.

Coupons, 1881	112½@114	5-20s 1867	110½@110¾
5-20s 1862	111½@111¾	5-20s 1868	110½@110¾
5-20s 1864	111½@111¾	10-40s	106½@106¾
5-20s 1865	111¾@111¾	Currency 6s	111¼@111¾
5-20s 1865, new	110¼@110½		

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull.

Missouris	90½	Virginias old	60
Tennessee, old	62	North Carolinas, old	40
Tennessee new	60¾	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginias, new	60		

STOCKS

Very dull but steady.

Canton	64¼	Northwestern	81¾
Cumberland Coal	30	Do preferred	87½
Western Union Tel	87¾	Rock Island	116½
Quicksilver	5	N. J. Central	107¾
Mariposa	2¾	St. Paul	63¾
Do preferred	10¾	Do preferred	81¼
Adams Express	98	Wells-Fargo	42
Do preferred	70	Do preferred	74
A. & M. Express	32½	Pacific Mail	42¾
United States Express	44½	Terre Haute	24
Illinois Central	136	Do preferred	50
N. Y. Central	92¼	Chicago and Alton	112½
N. Y. Central Scrip	87¾	Do preferred	115
Erie	23¾	Ohio & Mississippi	32¾
Do preferred	93	Reading	97¾
Harlem	133	Bullington & Quincy	139
Do preferred	135½	Lake Shore	92¾
Hocking	45¼	Indiana	92
Michigan Central	119	Illinois Central	136
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	106½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 3, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—Active and advanced ¾@1c at $1 10@1 11 for No 2 spring; this afternoon fairly active at $1 09¾ @1 09¾.

CORN—Active and advanced 1½@1¾c at 65¾@66c for No. 2 mixed; this afternoon unchanged.

OATS—Quiet and firm at 34@34½c for No. 2.

RYE—No. 2 firm at 78c.

BARLEY—Firm and advanced 2@4c at 95c for No 2.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged at 84c for wood.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $23 50@23 75. Lard 15½c; dry salted shoulders 11½c; short rib middles 14@14½c.

HOGS—Dull and declined 5@10c at $4 15@5 60.

CATTLE—Dull at $3 75@5 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 3—Cotton is made easier; sales 3,000 bales upland at 16¾c. Flour active and ad- vanced 5@10c; sales 8,500 bbls; superfine state and western $4 90@5 40; choice do $5 45@5 65; white wheat $5 45@5 70; Ohio $5 45@5 70; Southern $5 70@6 25; Louisville $5 80@6 00; fancy do $6 05@6 50. Wheat is fairly active and 1@2c better; sales 60,000 bush No 2 spring, old, at $1 09@1 10; new $1 08@1 09; No 1 do $1 12@1 13; winter red western $1 15@1 20; amber $1 20@1 33; white western $1 17@ 1 37½; choice amber Indiana $1 37½@1 40. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Canada west $1 15. Corn quiet, unchanged and heavy; sales 30,000 bush mixed at 87@88c. The latter an extreme. Oats steady; sales 53,000 bush western at 57@58c; Chicago at 56@57c; Illinois at 55@56c; Indiana 54@55c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy. Sugar—demand good at full prices; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 9¾@10c; refined dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged at 8@9¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Coffee—Rio quiet and steady at 23@ 26c. Linseed oil dull and unsettled. Cheese steady and quiet. Tallow firm and advanced ¼c. Lard firmer at 15¾@15¾c for prime; prime unchanged; also, 250 bbls at 15¾c. Whisky steady at $1 13. Beef unchanged. Middle heavy. Lard quiet; sales 200 tierces steam at 15¾@15¾c; 100 bbls kettle rendered at 16¼@16½c. Pork October, at 18½c. Whisky steady at 88@89c. Turpen- tine quiet at 39½c.

LATEST—Flour firm, with a fair export demand. Wheat—a fair export inquiry; No 1 spring $1 10@1 11; winter red and amber $1 20@1 33½. Rye dull but un- changed. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn—mixed 86@87½c. Pork—demand good at full prices; mess $23 25@23 50; prime $18 50@19. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet; sales 200 tierces steam at 15¾@15¾c; prime unchanged; also, 250 bbls at 15¾c. Whisky steady at $1 13. Turpentine quiet at 39½c.

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New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 3—Live stock—Total number of beeves 8,877, 42 fresh, besides 500 state cattle; rain- ing all day; stock 10@15c lower; drovers and deal- ers are putting them low they cost less on the way and are selling at 10@15c below last week's prices; 1,000 fewer Texans, 1,300 for the week; the bulk of fair fat- ten steers sold for 14½@15c; a few extra at 15½@ 16c and very few sell at 16c; and for a few offered bulls at 12c. Five car loads Kentucky grades 14c, a drove of 50 fallow Kentucky grades 13¾ cwt, sold at 15½c @15¾c; 1,000 Illinois 15@15½c; 700 do 14½@15c; 1,000 Illinois to-day 12@14c; 120 Iowa 6 cwt pair 15c; 70 do 14½c; a lighter run allows the market to be steady. Sheep—Total 28,500, head for to-day, with sales as of yesterday; 5@10c lower; 2,000 fair to fancy and 5,000 for lambs, a car 73 lbs Ohio sheep 4½c; a car 72 lbs, at 5c; a car 78 lbs, at 5¼c; a car 80 lbs, at 5½c; a car 84 lbs, at 5¾c; a deck, 68 lbs, 5½c; a lot of State, 82 lbs, 5½c all selling. Hogs—For the week 1,900, to-day 850 cars, and mar- ket steady at 15c net, for heavy, and 10@15c for light; five are sold at 6@6½c; a car Michigan, 130 lbs, brought 6½c, and a car Iowa, 230 lbs, 6c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 3—The weather is unpleasant and trade is languid, but prices show no material al- teration. A good jobbing business is reported in all the leading makes; brown sheetings are held firmly at 15c for Indian Head, 16c for Atlantic A, and 17c for Wamsutta. 17c for Dwight Cambrics; 14c for Hope.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 3—Pork dull and declined; middling 15½c. Flour dull and, unchanged; family $

The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dumas Dying.

LONDON, October 3.—It is said that Alexander Dumas, sr., is dying at Dieppe.

Australian News.

LONDON, October 3.—Advices from Sydney, Australia, of September 8th, are received. Extensive defensive preparations were making.

The International exhibition has been opened.

Australian Gold.

LONDON, October 3.—The Avaca, now on her way to this port from Australia, has 141,625 ounces of gold and 185,125 sovereigns.

The Captain Rolled.

The Messrs. Laird have given testimony before the Naval Court Martial that the Captain rolled from seven to eight degrees in a beam sea.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, October 3.—The steamships Palmyra, Etna and City of Brussels, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDONDERRY, October 3.—The ship Nestoria, from Quebec, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 3.—Consols 92⅜@92⅝. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of '62, 89½@89⅝; do '67, 88½; 10 40s, 83½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18; Illinois, 118½; Great Western 26.

ANTWERP, October 2.—Petroleum dull at 52¾@53 francs.

LIVERPOOL, October 3.—Cotton firmer; uplands 8⅝d; Orleans, 8⅝d; receipts 12,000 bales. Flour 22s 6d. Breadstuffs unchanged.

RIGEN.—Cumberland middles 5⅜d; short rib middles 6⅝. Other provisions unchanged.

LONDON, October 3.—Tallow 43s 9d; hops 4s 10s@8s.

FRANKFORT, October 3.—U. S. bonds closed at 91@91½.

LOUDONVILLE, OHIO.

Four Persons Drive Their Team Over an Embankment—One Man Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., October 3, 1870.

A serious if not fatal accident occurred here last night. A wagon containing four persons was driven over a steep embankment and horse, wagon and occupants fell nearly twenty feet. One, Mr. Edward Sliger, had one of his legs broken and was badly hurt internally. There are strong doubts of his recovery. The rest escaped with painful but not dangerous hurts.

CRESTLINE, O.

Severe Thunder Storm—Stroke of Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., October 3, 1870.

A furious wind and hail storm passed over Crestline about seven o'clock this evening, accompanied by terrific thunder. The lightning struck a stable on the lot of Nicholas Bloomsank, in the eastern part of town, and it was almost instantly enveloped in flames, with its contents of hay, soon destroyed. No insurance. Considerable rain fell, which has been badly needed, in this locality.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

NEW YORK, October 3.—An agreement has been made between the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Companies, by which the earnings in the through and competing business on all these roads are to be added, and after deducting expenses, equally divided between the three. Separate accounts of the companies, at the different points in the country, to secure freight and passengers will be abolished.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The Lexington *Gazette* announces that Gen. R. E. Lee was stricken with paralysis on the 30th ultimo, since which time he has been altogether speechless. His recovery is considered doubtful.

The steamships Moravian and Sweden, from Liverpool, arrived at Montreal yesterday.

C. Delnviliers, a Philadelphia broker, was swindled Saturday out of $7,500 by a forged certified check.

The Northern Ohio fair commences in Cleveland to-day and continues four days. Twenty thousand dollars in premiums will be distributed.

H. A. Pardt, of the firm of Metring, Pardt & Co., millers, committed suicide on Sunday night at his boarding house, No. 23 Fulton street, Chicago, by taking laudanum. He leaves a wife and children. The reason is known for the commission of the deed.

The nineteenth annual Indiana State Fair opened yesterday at Indianapolis. A large quantity of stock and machinery are already on the grounds, with every indication of a successful fair.

An accident occurred yesterday to a freight train on the Bellefontaine Railroad, near Bellefontaine, Ohio, by which the fireman and two boys were killed.

George Wilkes, of Emerson's Minstrels, a native of Philadelphia, died at Overton, Tenn., on Sunday, of congestion.

R. J. Jennings, of Sardis, Miss., last Saturday, shot Frank Williams four times, then stabbed him to death, for outraging his wife, who was insane. Jennings surrendered and was acquitted. A portion of Jennings's wife's jewelry was found on Williams.

Chief Justice McKean decides that the Utah Legislature cannot elect a prosecuting attorney for his court. This turns the Mormon Attorney-General out of office, and he will have official cases into the hands of the United States attorneys.

It is reported that Spotted Tail and a large force of Indians have gone in the direction of Niobrara river, ostensibly to attack the Pawnees, but probably to seize certain surveyors that the Pawnees are employing. A number of goods now on their way up the Missouri may check this movement.

The internal revenue tax collected in the Louisville district during the month of September amounted to $172,284 21.

The Tennessee State Fair opened yesterday at Nashville with a fine display. A number of Western States are exhibitors.

Mrs. McMinn, residing near Milan, Tennessee, while temporarily insane, cut her throat on Sunday night, resulting in instant death. She leaves nine children.

Cornelius Brumley, formerly of Otawa, Marshal county, Tenn., committed suicide by shooting himself on Friday, while laboring under temporary derangement.

Johnny Carroll, aged fifteen, was run over by a switch engine at Jackson, Tenn., and killed.

There was a shooting affray at Jackson, on Saturday, between Robert McKnight and Wm. Harrily and R. Richards, during which Harrily was shot through the heart and instantly killed. McKnight was imprisoned.

Governor Shaffer, of Utah, calls upon General DeTrobriand to deliver up to him the soldiers engaged in the riot at Provo, Utah, giving as a reason that several days have elapsed and he has not learned of any action being taken by the military authorities for their punishment.

The exploring party lately returned from the Yellow Stone River report the height of the Great Falls of the Yellow Stone at three hundred and fifty feet, and the height of one of the Geysers at one hundred and nineteen feet.

The attendance at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was fully 10,000, notwithstanding the rain. Many valuable works of art were added, and others are to be added to-day.

The National Schutzenfest was duly inaugurated in Cincinnati yesterday; Delegates were present from California, New York, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Dubuque, Davenport, Chicago, Lafayette, Jacksonville, Peru, Hastie, Lawrenceburg, New Albany, Detroit, Washington, St. Louis, Louisville, Quincy, Dayton, Philadelphia and other places.

Gov. Harvey, of Kansas, has appointed a full delegation to the National Capital Removal Convention at Cincinnati, October 25th.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank Wheaton has been assigned to the command of the Twenty-first Infantry.

An Indian raid is reported near Prescott, New Mexico. Two hundred friendly Indians have joined Gov. Safford's Volunteers.

The tenth annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened yesterday under most favorable circumstances, weather delightful, fifty thousand persons were present and everything passed off agreeably. All the departments are crowded and the exhibition throughout finer than any preceding one. The display of stock of all kinds is remarkably good and the number on hand unusually great. A new feature of the fair is the exhibition of several tons of gold and silver-bearing ores from Colorado, and gold and silver bricks and buttons, valued at over $30,000. At three p. m. Horace Greeley delivered a very able address before the association. The principal and most pleasing feature of the attendance was the presence of about 25,000 school children and teachers.

POLITICAL.

E. D. Mansfield, the distinguished statistician and writer, is the Republican candidate for State Senator in Butler and Warren counties, Ohio.

Within the coming fortnight 1,200 Treasury clerks will go home from Washington to vote.

The Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Convention resolved to withhold all candidates and to support none not in sympathy with the women; it indorsed Wendell Phillips, but refused to nominate him.

A Washington dispatch to the Democratic papers, which is here given for what it is worth, says: Both the Administration and the Congressional Republicans in Missouri have repudiated Senator Schurz and his Liberal Conservative party in Missouri, The Treasury and Postoffice Departments are now engaged in overhauling all the Missouri appointments in the interest of the recommendations of Senator Schurz and Congressmen Finkelnburg, Dyer and Asher, and the work of removing postmasters and other officers in that section has commenced. The patronage of the Executive Department has been placed at the disposal of Senator Drake in the interests of the Radicals.

Germans recently returned from Paris say that the Government and the better classes of the people did not generally interfere with them, but from the day of the declaration of war they were insulted and persecuted by the mob, while the police pointedly refused to afford protect them. At length they were summoned at the bureau of their respective *arrondissements*," and the names of every man, woman and child among them was taken down. They were then pestered to become French citizens; the young men to serve in the army, and the old women and also the women and children—to work on the fortifications. They applied to the American Minister for counsel, and he told them that he could not help them; that they must either fight against their country or leave France. They all chose the latter alternative; but when they reached the frontier, the French officials attempted to turn back all able-bodied men, and, in many cases, it was only by main force they succeeded in accompanying their families till they reached neutral ground.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coffee, Coffee—Arbuckles & Co.
Shipping Clerk Wanted—T. S., Postoffice.
Bacon Sides for Sale—Reese Owens.
Meeting—First Battalion Duquesne Greys.
Meeting—Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
The Great Amber Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—October 8.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Boarding—42 Anderson street.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Rooms for Rent—174 Second avenue.
Sealskley Nurseries—James Wardrop.
Asparagus Roots for Sale—James Wardrop.
Operators Wanted—108 Smithfield street.
Coal Miners Wanted—D. S. Walker.
Dividend—First National Bank.
Dividend—First Ward avenue.
New Books—Sloan, King & Co.
Concert—Liberty Hall, East Liberty, October 6
Dissolution Notice—Colter & Crozier.
Dissolution Notice—Myers & Reineman.
Coal Lands for Sale—Glass, Woodward & Co.
Property for Sale—C. Hanson Love & Bro.
Shallenberger's Pigs—Joseph Fleming.
Silver-Plated Ware—R. E. Breed & Co.
China and Queensware—100 Wood street.
Mantel Ornaments—R. E. Breed & Co.
Real Estate Sales—A. Leggate.
Fine Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
Clothing—B. Oppenheimer & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Speyer, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Nixon House—Frank M. Kerr.
Opera House—A. Weber Bush.
Academy of Music—The fall of Sedan.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Old Folks Concert—City Hall, October 4.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy.
Bazaar—City Hall, October 4.
Gent's Furnishing—H. H. Collier & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Furniture—J. W. Mason & Son.
Country Residence for Sale—Mellon Brothers.
Lace Leather for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Steam Pummers—Ferris & Miles

CHINESE MASSACRES.

They Are Not Yet Over—Great Jeopardy of Foreigners—Measures for Defense.

A *Tribune* correspondent writes from Shanghai, July 15, that there is great excitement among the foreigners there, a thirst for revenge and everybody in fearful suspense, many not attempting to sleep at night. He further writes that for his own part he thinks most of the fears are groundless; nor that the Chinese, men, women and woman, would not gladly murder them at once, if they could and be safe themselves, but this city is too well prepared for them; guards and patrol tramp constantly all night, and seven six or eight hundred well armed men drill every evening, and three or four men-of-war are ready to shell the city at any time, but still the foreigners are only some 3,000 united 250,000 savages, and it is well known that the Chinese have large secret societies, sworn to exterminate every foreigner when the first opportunity offers. What that opportunity is, is the question now agitating the minds of the people and the massacre of the Christians.

"2. War has been declared, and one battle fought and won. The poor rustics are jubilant over the supposed victory, and say the Foggi-Si-lui has at last taken a turn in their favor.

"3. The governor of the city, Mr. Fung, has talked of with immense delight. China's 'lucky day' has come at last, and the hated intruders doomed.

"4. Some of the better informed, who know that the late massacres are by reference to France, are hoping that the other foreign powers will remain neutral and allow China and France to fight it out by themselves. Hitherto China has had to contend against the combined forces of the rest of the civilized world; but now there is a chance of entering the lists with a single enemy of not preponderous one, and thrice welcome; for it will prove that, one by one, China could conquer all the barbarians in turn.

"5. Should all the foreigners, however, take part in the war, then, when Russia has got North to the principal scene of action, there will be a simultaneous attack from the city and country on the foreign settlement, and every foreigner will be exterminated.

"6. Natives legally in foreigners' employ watchfulness. They say we cannot be too careful. There is mischief brewing, and we had better prepare.

"7. The subject of Russian aggression on China is also being discussed. Many fear Russia will avail herself of the present difficulties to get another slice from the 'Flowery Land.'

"8. The wheels in the town and all the surface will at the section of the Municipal Council, in requiring them to pay for their licenses. Their earnings are very small, and $600 cash a quarter is a heavy sum. They are under the impression that the Chinese members of the council will not enable them to pass into the French settlement, for, should the day of vengeance is coming, the loot of the Chinese Hongs may help to compensate for the loss of trade."

The Parisians have been trying to persuade themselves that the Prussian army ranged from 180,000 to 200,000 men to the investment of Paris. This is how the result is arrived at: Eight hundred thousand men is taken to be effective total of the combined German armies. Up to August 18 the Prussians lost, by their own avowal, two hundred thousand men. From that date to the "fatal battle of Sedine" at 12:12, but none of the police officials could give anything definite as to the disposition made of the culprit. We also visited the Union Depot, but did not succeed in learning any additional facts. Who and where is he?

THE CITY FIRES.—Mr. S. T. Paisley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, reports eight fires in the city during September.

Total loss	$3,460
Total insurance	1,500
Loss over insurance	$1,960

The loss and insurance of the fire at Jones & Nimick's will appear in the report for October.

ORGAN FUND CONCERT.—The people of East Liberty are to have a rare home entertainment on Thursday evening, October 6th, in a concert at Liberty Hall by the Calvary Church Choir, assisted by Messrs. Senior, Reed, Kleber, Manning, Lawton and others. The concert will be good and that is for the benefit of the Church Organ Fund is an additional claim for favor.

HATS AND CAPS.—Retail purchasers, as well as wholesale dealers in hats and caps, will find a full and desirable assortment at the wholesale and retail house of Mr. R. H Palmer, No. 84 Wood street. All the latest styles are received daily, and the goods are of the very best manufacture. Mr. Palmer is one of our oldest and most experienced and reliable dealers, and he is enabled to sell at the lowest eastern prices. Merchants will find his stock exceedingly attractive, while retail purchasers are invited to compare qualities and prices with those of any other house.

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.

A Young Man Robbed of the Above Amount on the Johnstown Accommodation Train—No Trace of the Operators.

One can easily imagine the feelings of him who, having left the home of his parents, friends and kindred near, in his boyhood, to seek his fortune in the wilds of California, and who, after ten years of ceaseless toil and industry succeeded in accumulating a little wealth, at length suddenly bereft of his well earned fortune when only a few miles from the home he intended to make glad with the treasure amassed during his sojourn in the gold regions, and after having carried it many thousand miles, safely. And we know that none will withhold their sympathy from such an one.

Last evening about six o'clock, a young man dressed in neat attire and withal presenting a very genteel appearance, presented himself at the Mayor's office in an agitated frame of mind and stated that he had been robbed of a package of money containing $8,000, on the Johnstown Accommodation train, Pennsylvania Railroad, which left here a few minutes past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Our reporter, learning of the robbery, called on the party robbed and obtained from him the following circumstances connected with it:

His name is Herbert Dennison, and his parents reside at Salem, a small town about eight miles from Greensburg, Westmoreland county, where he was born and all the early part of his years of age, he went West in search of luck, and after remaining at San Francisco a while, visited the "Whisky Diggings," about eighty miles south of that place, where he settled. Yesterday afternoon, at the "whisky diggings," but oftentimes worked in the mining claims which have paid well sometimes. He was saving all he could meanwhile, intending as soon as he got a few thousand dollars ahead, to return to his home, which desire was accomplished about six weeks ago, when he left Placerville and repaired to the "fast diggings," converted into "greenbacks," and to the West for the time being, but while he bid adieu to the "golden state" he was not started for home. A companion, in the "whisky digging," started to this State leaving that he was going east to lose his money, but little did he think, as he made the remark to that rude remark, that such was to be his fate.

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OUR POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Reports of the Officers of the Poor Farm—Expenditures During September, &c., &c.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Board, Fourth avenue, above Grant street.

The President, Wm. Douglass, Esq., occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Anderson, Fitzsimmons, Sweitzer, Shaw, Kincaid, McKee, Torreas and Hays.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Kincaid, from the Committee of July on repairing of pavement at the Alms House, reported that the work had been done in an excellent manner, and accepted and the Superintendent discharged.

The Board declined taking charge of Henry Stratton, bound with John Scott of Mifflin township, eighteen months ago. The boy, it seems, has not conducted himself within the bounds of propriety, and Mr. Scott wanted the Board to receive him into their custody, but a motion was adopted, as above referred to, declining to do so.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

The Secretary read the monthly reports of the officers in the employ of the Board, of which the following are abstracts:

The report of the Physician at the Home, Mr. J. Ward, stated that during the month the cases had been admitted into the Hospital—eleven discharged, and six remained in at the close of the month. Three births and five deaths occurred during the same period.

The physician of Dr. T. B. Rex, Physician of the First District set forth that he made sixty-seven visits and one office visit during September, and after remaining at each visit a short while, visited the "Whisky Diggings," about eighty miles south of that place, where he settled. Yesterday afternoon, at the "whisky digging," but oftentimes worked in the mining claims which have paid well sometimes. He was saving all he could meanwhile, intending as soon as he got a few thousand dollars ahead to return to his home, which desire was accomplished about six weeks ago, when he left Placerville and repaired to the "fast diggings," converted into "greenbacks," and to the West for the time being, but while he bid adieu to the "golden state" he was not started for home. A companion, in the "whisky digging," started to this State leaving that he was going east to lose his money, but little did he think, as he made the remark to that rude remark, that such was to be his fate.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The "Christian Church" Libel Case—Disorderly House on Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street—False Pretenses, Robbery, etc.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

LIBEL—NOLO CONTENDERE.

In the case of Hugh Stanton, charged with libel on oath of John M. McCully, the defendant first asked to be put on his trial, and afterwards submitted his case to the court. The alleged libel consisted in certain statements made in a printed pamphlet, derogatory to the character of Mrs. McCully, which were charged to the First Christian Church, Allegheny, and Mrs. McCully, wishing to leave, was given the usual certificate of "good standing," which Mr. Stanton, his brother Henry Stanton and his pamphlet, The sentence was deferred.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

James Sanderson, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets, (in the basement), was arraigned on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, a number of respectable citizens testified that the house was the resort of the most degraded men, and depraved and drunken women, who kept doing in and out at all hours of the day and night. Fights were frequent and frequent, and that the foulest and most profane language was indulged in, both in the saloon and on the sidewalk in front of it. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

FALSE PRETENCES.

David Strain was put on trial for obtaining boarding by false pretenses, on oath of Mrs. Stewart, a widow residing on Webster street. The prosecutrix testified that Strain and his wife boarded with her for several months, and after paying up weekly in full for some weeks, began to fall behind, and the sum ran to forty dollars. He was kept on by representing that he had a note for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, which fell due at a certain time, when he would pay. The prosecution closed their case, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered, and that the defendant pay the costs.

LARCENY.

Jacob Bobst was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by William Danvers. The prosecutor's story was that he missed eleven dollars from his pocket on account of the shooting, and the officers arrested a man who took them to the lock-up. There, one of them, a Mr. McKelvy, gave an account of the affair in this effect: He was in a saloon near the corner mentioned when a shot was fired, and he went out intending to go home. The crowd inside the saloon followed him, and when they reached the corner the party who knocked McKelvy down and others kicked him. Hearing this he was again knocked down, this time being rendered insensible. Three shots were then fired, and when he returned to consciousness, a friend was lifting him out of the mud in the